

# CONSIDERATIONS

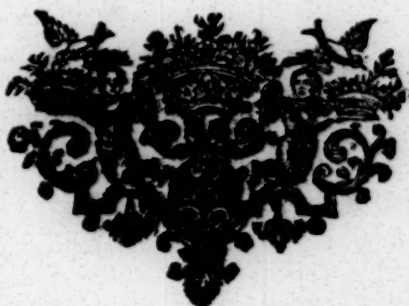
ON THE

## Present German War.

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PART II.

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L O N D O N :

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**T**O consider the present *German* War in all its Points of View, would be an endless and invidious Task : The hunting out all the Alliances and Interests of the several crowned Heads of *Europe*, would be a Theme the most disagreeable, from its

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being a dry, immaterial, and laborious Disquisition of Facts. Nay it would to many, consist of only a Repetition of what they already know ; therefore we shall leave it to other Writers to state these Things, and confine ourselves to more essential Considerations on the present *German War* ; viz. How far we are concerned with it, and it is consistent with our Interest ?

The Notion, notwithstanding all that has been said in the former Part of this Work, that the present War was founded upon religious Principles, and continued upon the same, has, even at this Time, so many Advocates, contradictory to the most apparent and convincing proofs to the contrary, that it will be necessary to expose so great a Piece of Absurdity and Error.

A little before the present Rupture broke out in *Germany*, the two Kings Electors stood but on very indifferent Terms with each other. The *German K*—— was what may be called the natural Ally of the *French Monarch*,



march, their Views have been finiftroufly mutual, at leaft fince the Death of the late King of *Pruffia*. It is not above twenty Years fince the Power of *Pruffia* broke out from its political Obscurity ; when it was the Harveft to conquer, the ambitious Views of the Court were no longer concealed, and a ftanding Army of at leaft eighty Thoufand Men has been kept ever fince, to embrace every future opportunity of extending the Dominions of P——,

*Brandenburg* and *Hanover* being fo contiguous that a Number of Men, at any Time, hovering on the Skirts of the latter, might on a fudden enter, and make a Conqueft of the whole Electorate without Oppofition, The E—— of *Hanover* had great Reason to dread fuch a Step ; as the Demands of the King of *Pruffia*, for the Infult offered to his naval Flag by the *Engliff*, were not fatisfied ; therefore, as K—— of E——, he concluded a Subfidy Treaty with the Empreſs of *Ruffia*, whereby that Princeſs obliged herſelf to furniſh forty Thoufand Foot, and fifteen

Thousand Horse, in case his electoral Dominions should be attacked.

The King of *Prussia* having procured a Copy of this Treaty, even before it was signed, construed it as a Menace levelled against himself; — for none are more suspicious than the guilty; — and thereupon, by the Mouths of his Ministers, he boldly declared, in all the Courts of *Europe*, he would oppose with his utmost Force, the March of any foreign Troops into the Empire, under any Pretence whatever.

*France*, at this Time, was meditating a Design to enter *Hanover*, and had even marched two Bodies of Troops to the Frontiers of the Empire for that Purpose, but immediately withdrew them on the spirited Declaration of the King of *Prussia*. The *French* Monarch sent to him the Duke de *Nivernois*, in Quality of Ambassador-Extraordinary, to try to make him retract from his Declaration. The gracious Reception which this Ambassador met with at *Potsdam*, awakened such a Jealousy

Jealousy in the E—— of H——, that a Treaty of Alliance was on the Carpet between the Kings of *France* and *Prussia*, that he instantly found himself plunged into an Embarrassment, out of which his Ministers were not able to extricate him : For, before the *Russian* Troops could enter *Hanover* to defend it, it might be made a Scene of Desolation by either the Arms of P—— or *France*.

At this instant the politic Monarch offered to take *Hanover* under his Protection, and it was his standing Army that procured an immediate Acceptance of his Proffer. He was sensible that he should give Umbrage to *France* by this Step, but he took it for granted, he should make such an Exchange in his Connexions, as would be infinitely more to his Interest, and less troublesome. Besides, he knew that even the very Allies of *France*, must be strictly attentive to the Views of that Court, or they are sure to be deceived by some Trick of Chicanery or Under-action; while, becoming one of *Great Britain's*, he should

should be at once superior and subordinate ; that is, he should have the Management of Affairs, and be paid for it by the Purse-bearer, who in most Cases has an indisputable Right to Pre-eminence, but in this enjoys little more than the empty Title, as will be seen hereafter.

The Treaty with *Russia* being thus rendered abortive, the two Kings Electors entered into a firm Alliance with each other, and mutually agreed to keep all foreign Troops out of the Empire.

Thus, by a sudden and masterly Stroke in Politics, made by the King of *Prussia*, and for the Preservation of *H——*, whose Connexion with these Kingdoms has ever been deemed prejudicial to them, we became involved in a continental War, from which we can reap no Benefit, and made an Alliance with a Man whom we are obliged to support. Such a Spirit of Generosity cannot be called a Virtue, because it is unthankfully carried to Excess.

From



From such a Chain of Circumstances, on the Part of the two Kings Electors, clearly and impartially laid open, is it possible to say and prove, that the present *Germanic* War was founded on religious Motives? Or supposing the Courts of *Vienna* and *Versailles* (for it is a Joke to think that the Protestant Powers would lend an helping Hand) had actually formed a Design of subverting the Protestant Religion, by that of the Church of *Rome*, can it be said, that this new Treaty of Alliance was made to prevent it? A Person of less than ordinary Capacity, if he could but read, would answer in the Negative.

The Cry of Religion obtained its Rise from another View of the politic Monarch; and, strange to tell! The K—— of E—— became infatuated by the Sound. He spread this blind Enthusiasm among the Protestant Princes who were neuter, if not to persuade them to enter into his Measures, to dissuade them from strengthening the Confederacy against him; or, at least, to prevent the  
Troops



Troops of those that should, from acting with Vigour. It is evident that to the Zeal and Belief with which this Notion was received in all the Protestant Countries in *Europe*, he owes his Victory at *Rosbach*; the Advantage which he reaps from the Inactivity of the Army of the Empire, several Bodies of which have been frequently known to mutiny and desert, and either enlist under his Banner, or return to their Habitations; and the Expulsion of the martial Genius of the *Swedes*.

Whether the King of *Prussia* first formed hostile Designs against the three Potentates \* who agreed to unite their Banners, or they against him, is not a Matter which shall be enquired into here; but, in either Case, certain it is, that the King of *Prussia* knew, before the War broke out, whom he should have to deal with: For if any, or all of the present confederated Powers formed Designs

\* *Austria*, *Russia*, and *Saxony*; *France* and *Sweden* did not join the Confederacy until the King of *Prussia* had undertaken to guaranty *Hanover*.

against

against him, he must have been informed of them, before they were ripe for Execution; or how came he to take the Field before them, which it is notorious to every body he did? It may be said because he had a standing Army, well-disciplined, and ready at any Time to take the Field, upon the Notice of thirty-six Hours. But it may be answered, that the Advantage of being first in the Field, must, or ought to be, as much imputed to his being his own Minister and General; which prevented the Possibility of any Person whatever penetrating into his Intentions, either to inform the Enemies of *Prussia*, or gratify his own Curiosity. It is true, his standing Army was always ready in order to embrace every Opportunity of acting, whether it was offensive or defensive. And if he had formed Designs against them, he began to act in Consequence, as soon as he had chained the *B——* Lion to his Chariot Wheels: Though, at this Time, the Lion had scarce shook off the natural Enmity which he bore him; but this he did not mind, being deter-

C

mined

mined to make it evident, Lions, like other Animals, may be cajoled.

*Frederick* was not ignorant of the weak Side of the *English* ; he knew that Flattery was the Channel through which he could have Access to their Hearts ; and, in specious Baits of Nonsense, give them the intoxicating Poison, Adulation ; which never fails picking the Money out of their Pockets. He knew that the wresting their *former* Sentiments into a Consistency with the *present* common Cause, would please them mightily, and operate greatly in his Behalf ; he therefore undertook to assert, that the Ministers of *Austria* armed the *Russians* to invade his Dominions, before the War was begun ; whereas it is very well known, the arming of the *Russians* at that Time was in Consequence of our concluding a subsidiary Treaty with the Czarina to prevent his entering *H——*. Was not this an egregious Affront upon our Understanding ?

In

In his famous Piece, entitled, **MOTIVES WHICH HAVE OBLIGED HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF PRUSSIA TO PREVENT THE DESIGNS OF THE COURT OF VIENNA**, printed at *Berlin*, in the Year 1756, we find this singular Assertion;

“ Ils [*les ministres Autrichiens*] armerent la  
 “ Russie, et la portèrent a faire toutes ces  
 “ Demonstrations guerrieres sur les Fronti-  
 “ eres de la Prusse, que l'on a vu renouveler  
 “ toutes les Annees, dans l'Esperance que le  
 “ Hazard pourroit fournir une Occasion de  
 “ Rupture entre ces deux Puissances.”

“ They [*the Austrian Ministers*] armed  
 “ Russia, and induced them to make all those  
 “ warlike Demonstrations on the Frontiers  
 “ of Prussia, which we have seen renewed  
 “ every Year, in the Hopes that Chance  
 “ might furnish an Occasion of Rupture  
 “ between the two Powers.”



And a little further these lines, to which he owes great Part of that Popularity which he so hastily acquired in *England*.

“ Les Choses étoient dans cette Situation,  
 “ lorsque les Affaires de l’Amérique com-  
 “ mencerent a troubler le Repos de l’Europe.  
 “ La Guerre generale convenoit a la Cour  
 “ de Vienne. Il faloit que les Grandes Pu-  
 “ issances fussent occupees de leurs propres  
 “ Interets, pour qu’elle put mener ses Des-  
 “ feins a une Fin heureuse.

“ On ignoroit a Londres ce que l’on pen-  
 “ soit a Vienne. Le Roi d’Angleterre se  
 “ trouvant engage dans une Guerre avec la  
 “ France, demanda a l’Imperatrice-Reine  
 “ les Secours, qu’il se croyoit en Droit d’at-  
 “ tendre de sa bonne Foy et de sa Reconno-  
 “ issance. Il se persuadoit, qu’ apres avoir  
 “ prodigue ses Tresors et ses Troupes, qu’  
 “ apres avoir sacrifie les Interets de ses Roy-  
 “ aumes, qu’ apres avoir meme expose sa  
 “ Personne sacree pour remettre cette Prin-  
 “ cesse



“ cesse en Possession de l’Heritage de ses  
 “ Peres, sa Reconnoissance feroit proporti-  
 “ onee au Service qu’il lui avoit rendu.

“ Mais sa Surprise dut etre extreme,  
 “ quand il apprit, que cette Princeesse ne vou-  
 “ loit entendre parler d’aucun Secours, a  
 “ moins que l’Angleterre n’entrat dans la  
 “ Conjuratiön, que cette Princeesse avoit for-  
 “ mee contre les Etats et Possessions du Roi.

“ Le Roi d’Angleterre, qui a des Senti-  
 “ mens trop nobles, et trop genereux, pour  
 “ entrer dans des Mesures, qui chocquoient  
 “ sa bonne Foy, rejetta toutes les Proposi-  
 “ tions, qu’on lui fit. — Des lors il se  
 “ tourna vers le Roy avec lequel il etoit uni  
 “ par les Liens du Sang ; et ces deux Princes  
 “ pour conjurer le Rage, qui menacoit l’Al-  
 “ lemagne, firent la Convention de Neutra-  
 “ lite fignee a Londres.”

“ Things were in this Situation when the  
 “ Affairs of America began to disturb the  
 “ Tranquillity of Europe. A general War  
 “ answered

“ answered the Purpose of the Court of Vi-  
 “ enna, and it was necessary that the great  
 “ Powers should be taken up with their own  
 “ Interests, in order that she might bring  
 “ her Designs to a happy Conclusion.

“ The Views of the Court of Vienna were  
 “ unknown at London. The King of Eng-  
 “ land being engaged in a War with France,  
 “ demanded of the Empress-Queen the Suc-  
 “ cours which he thought he had a Right to  
 “ expect from her good Faith, and her Gra-  
 “ titude. He was persuaded that after ha-  
 “ ving lavished his Treasures and his Troops,  
 “ after having sacrificed the Interests of his  
 “ Kingdoms, and even exposed his sacred  
 “ Person, to reinstate that Princess in the  
 “ Possession of the Inheritance of her Fathers,  
 “ her Gratitude would be proportionable to  
 “ the Service he had done her.

“ Great therefore must have been his Sur-  
 “ prise when he understood that that Prin-  
 “ cess would not hear of furnishing any  
 “ Succours, unless England would enter in-  
 to

“ to the Plot which she had formed against  
“ the King’s Dominions and Possessions.

“ The King of England whose Sentiments  
“ are too noble and too generous to adopt  
“ Schemes which were incompatible with  
“ his good Faith, rejected all the Proposi-  
“ tions which were made to him. ———  
“ From that Time he took Measures with  
“ the King with whom he is united by the  
“ Ties of Blood ; and these two Princes, in  
“ order to avert the Storm which threaten’d  
“ Germany, made the Convention of Neu-  
“ trality signed at London.”

The King of P—— did not bestow on  
us all this Flattery for Nothing ; he has by  
it wheedled us out of Millions, which, it  
must be allowed are a Reward for scribbling  
a few Lines: He has induced us to give  
without Measure, under the Mask of defend-  
ing Protestantism, and obliged us to fight  
without Interest, under a Pretence of avert-  
ing the Storm in *Germany*.

How

How did we speak of him (our now dearly beloved) in the Time of the late War ; and is not he the same K—— of P—— still ? What vile Appellations were lavished upon him, and all his Connexions ? For him the softest Names were Rogue, Rascal, Renegado, Betrayer of the Protestant Cause, unnatural Nephew, Deist, Atheist, &c. even our gentle Ladies treated him as a wicked Man, an abominable, odious, execrable Nonconformist.

Our favourite Saint in those Days, was the distressed *Maria Theresa*, running about with her good Man *Joseph* and a young Child in her Arms, from District to District, to animate the drooping Spirits of her Subjects to fight it to the last ; holding forth to them her Babe, as the political *Messiah* of *Germany*.

How did we wail and weep in all our Coffee-houses, on hearing read the pathetic Speech she had made to the *Hungarians*, not to abandon her ?

The



The Men, in Honour of her, wore *Keven-  
bulla* Hats, and the Ladies sold all the super-  
fluous Articles of their Wardrobes, Toilettes,  
&c. in order to make the suffering Queen a  
Present; — and all that we did was thought  
too little.

The Court of *Berlin* being soon informed of  
our tender Feelings in regard to the Queen of  
*Hungary*, repaid us with the greatest Insolence  
and Contempt, not sparing the sacred Head  
of our Nation nor his hopeful Progeny.

The disrespectful and Right-disputing  
Terms then made use of in Conversation, as  
well as in Print, through the *Brandenburgh*  
Dominions, are too gross, nay of too dan-  
gerous a Tendency, to be repeated now.

All the Friends and Abettors of the *Stuart*  
Interest were publickly invited to *Berlin*, and  
there carressed in a distinguished Manner.  
It having been agreed upon, between the  
Courts of *Versailles* and *Berlin*, to affront ours

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in



in the most barefaced Manner : Earl Marshall was sent Ambassador from *Potsdam* to *Paris* : And to *Potsdam* was sent by the *French* Monarch Lord *Tyrconnel* ; --- Both, at that Time, deemed zealous Friends of the Pretender.

But as soon as the new political Æra rose, the Remembrance of all these Insults vanished with the Slander we had heaped upon him, which was laid two-fold on our late Favourite, who, in Consequence of our new Alliance with *P——*, had thrown herself into the Arms of *France*.

The great *Solomon* of the North, just before he put himself at the Head of his Army, to act on the new political System, founded the Disposition of the several Courts of *Europe* : His Demands at the Imperial Court were couched in haughty and insolent Terms, therefore its Answers were equivocal and ambiguous ; milder Rhetoric was used in the Court of *Spain*, which he found steadfastly fixed to a Neutrality, regardless of either

ther the Possessor of *Gibraltar*, or the Conqueror of *Minorca*. *Denmark* he found adhering to the same Principle; but that of *Sweden* was wavering, or rather mysterious. The Sense of the Courts of *Petersburg* and *Versailles* he already knew. The *Sardinian* Monarch, though a Catholic, seemed to dread the Liberties of *Italy*, from the Treaty of Alliance lately concluded between the Empress-Queen and the King of *France*. He found all the rest of the present neutral Powers at a Loss in what Sense to consider the Alliance of the two principal catholic Powers. Strengthened with this Information, he alarmed the Protestant Nations with the News of a Confederacy, to abolish their Religion, and re-instate Popery. In the Memorial which M. *De Hellen*, his Minister at the *Hague*, presented \* to the States-General, was this remarkable Paragraph :

“ L’ Union du Corps Germanique ne do-  
 “ it rien a craindre d’un Prince, qui est si  
 “ fort interesse a la conserver ; et tous ceux

\* October 15, 1756.

“ qui ont avec sa Majesté le même Interet,  
 “ à conserver les libertés Germaniques et la  
 “ Cause Protestante, doivent faire des Vœux  
 “ pour l’heureux Succès de ses Armes ; pu-  
 “ is qu’il est certain, que l’Oppression d’un  
 “ des plus puissants Princes du Corps Ger-  
 “ manique et de la Communión Protestante,  
 “ entraineroit nécessairement la Destruction  
 “ totale de l’une et de l’autre ; au lieu, que  
 “ cet Etat, dont on vante, que la Religion  
 “ Protestante lui doit sa Naissance, ne seroit  
 “ qu’une foible Barrière, pour garantir la  
 “ même Religion, qui ne se ressent déjà que  
 “ trop de la Direction des Affaires, qui re-  
 “ gardent les Interets de la Religion, à la  
 “ Diète de l’Empire, de la Part d’un Prince  
 “ d’une autre Communión.”

“ The Union of the Germanic Body can  
 “ have Nothing to fear from a Prince, who  
 “ is so much concerned in its Preservation ;  
 “ and all those who have the same Interest  
 “ as his Majesty to support the Liberties of  
 “ Germany and the Protestant Cause, must  
 “ wish Success to his Arms ; since it is cer-  
 “ tain

“tain that the Oppression of one of the most  
 “powerful Princes of the Germanic Body,  
 “and of the Protestant Communion, would  
 “necessarily be followed with the total De-  
 “struction of the one and the other;  
 “whereas that Country which boasts of  
 “having given Birth to the Protestant Re-  
 “ligion, would be but a weak Bulwark for  
 “its Security, whilst it is already but too  
 “much affected by the Direction of Affairs  
 “relating to its Interest at the Dyet of the  
 “Empire, being in the Hands of a Prince of  
 “another Communion.”

The Nations took Fire at the Alarm, and  
 the K. of *Prussia* took on himself the Title of  
 DEFENDER OF PROTESTANTISM;  
 though, in Reality its Liberties were not in  
 Danger, and he, the least of any Prince in  
*Europe*, troubles his Head about Religion.  
 Towards the Conclusion of his Memorial  
 entitled, MOTIVES WHICH HAVE OBLIG'D  
 HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF PRUSSIA  
 TO PREVENT THE DESIGNS OF THE COURT  
 OF VIENNA, Printed at *Berlin*, in the  
 Year



Year 1756, before quoted, are these remarkable Words :

“ Sa Majesté [*le Roi de Prusse*] declare,  
 “ que les Libertés du Corps Germanique ne  
 “ seront ensevelies qu’en un même Tombeau  
 “ avec la Prusse.”

“ His Majesty [*the King of Prussia*] declares,  
 “ that the Liberties of the Germanic  
 “ Body shall not be buried but in the same  
 “ Grave with Prussia.”

It is easy to perceive, that all this was an Artifice of his own; for he knew, as was before observed the State of the Confederacy against him, and he sent out this Alarm with a View to obtain Assistance from some of the Protestant Princes, or at least to prevent their joining in the Confederacy.

At first the Report gained Credit, perhaps not a little owing to his Pen being the first Courier, which communicated to the World Copies of one or two Treaties, several Letters



ters and Anecdotes concerning the Alliance formed against him, which, as the Enemies never contradicted, were undoubtedly Fact; and the superficial Colouring of Religion by himself, was taken for a Fact also. But when it was found that the King of *Sweden*, and some other Protestant Princes, with the Empress of *Russia* (though the Name of this latter was scarce sufficient to have any material Weight, as there had not been a good Understanding between them for some Time) were actually among his Enemies, it lost Ground considerably.

The discerning Part of Mankind saw through the Veil, but they could not help admiring the curious Workmanship of it: Yet now it is surely apparent to the meanest Capacity, that this shouting aloud the Danger of Religion, was no more than a Plea calculated to stagnate the Powers not fixed in their Resolutions.

And the K—— of E——, in order to instil this ridiculous Notion into his good Subjects,

Subjects, or rather because he wanted Money to protect his E———l D———ns, and vigorously support his new Ally; and thinking it the surest Way to carry this favourite Point by pretending it was for the Preservation of their Religion and Liberties, of which he has always known them remarkably jealous: Therefore taking the Advantage of this Passion, he said in one of his late Speeches to the ——, “ That one  
 “ great Object which he had at Heart, was  
 “ the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Liberties of *Europe*, and in  
 “ that View to encourage and adhere to  
 “ his Allies.”

Such an Observation, coming from the ——, made it implicitly believed, from one End of the Kingdom to the other, that there was a secret Article in the Treaty of Alliance between the Empress-Queen and the King of *France*, whereby they had obliged themselves to destroy the Protestant Religion, and Liberties of *Europe*; and that even this Island would be in Danger of  
 being

being reduced to Popery, if the King of *Prussia* was not vigorously and timely supported ; though at the same Time the Seas were covered by the *British* Fleets, and those of the Enemy nearly totally destroyed, and the Harbours, which contained the few remaining Ships, were so effectually block'd up by the Royal Navy of *England*, that even an Advice-Boat or Fishing-Smack could not get either out or in, without falling into the Hands of the *British* Cruizers.

The P—— of this Nation, without enquiring how the Protestant Religion was likely to suffer, or even making any Debates so copiously poured forth their Guineas as will amaze Posterity, for the Supply, or rather Support, of a G——n Prince to fight his *own* Battles, under the Denomination of protecting the Protestant Religion, and thereby sunk their own Nation near an hundred and fifty Millions in Debt, a Sum, which at any other Time would inevitably have crushed the Credit of the Crown. Their *Liberality* knew no Bounds ; and they permitted the

Plea of Religion to demand and obtain their Money in Millions, a Sound which was almost unheard of, till the Reign of the third William.

When the —— wanted Money to feed an E——te, as baren as hungry, after the Ravages of *Richlieu*, or to prevent *Broglie* from doing the same, he had only to send a Message by his Secretary, who risked the Credit of his Country, for the sake of continuing a Courtier to the —— of ——, implying, *That he relied on the constant Zeal of his faithful C——, for the Support of the Protestant Religion, and of the Liberties of Europe, against the dangerous Designs of France, and her Confederates, &c.* and his Request was sure to be granted. So generous is their Disposition towards the supporting of foreign Mercenaries and so happily are they blind to the enormous Burden of a protracted continental war.!

If in Reality, the Protestant Religion was or is in Danger, the Flames of War would have



have spread to every Nation in Europe : Every man might be assured that the *Swedes*, who are Protestants, and as zealous for their Religion as any Nation in Christendom, would not join in an Association for its Ruin. It is well known, that the King and Queen of *Sweden* are allied by Blood, as well as Inclination to the King of *Prussia* ; but the Jealousy which the Senate of that Kingdom harboured of their Sovereign, and the Hope of recovering their ancient Possessions in *Pomerania*, together with their old and natural Attachment to *France*, newly cemented by Intrigues and Subsidies, induced them to embark in the present Troubles.

If the Protestant Religion was at Stake, can it be believed that the *Russians*, who are of the *Greek* Church, and do not differ much from Protestants, would enter into any Bonds for its total Extirpation ? And it would be a greater Paradox, why the *Hungarians*, who have made so many eminent Struggles with the House of *Austria*, in Defence of their Religion and Liberties, should join

their Troops with the Catholics, for the Destruction of their own Faith. Or, can any sensible Person imagine, that the *Danes*, who are likewise Protestants, would be such idle Spectators as they are, if the Protestant Religion was actually in Danger, from a Confederacy said to be united for its Destruction? Or would not the Conduct of the *Dutch* be very different from its present tame pusillanimous cautious Spirit?

From the Whole of what has been said, it is fairly deducible, that the present War does not owe its Rise to any Design of destroying Protestantism, nor was that Faith ever in Danger from it. The Designs of committing Hostilities were entertained on the Principles of Ambition, Chicanery, and Animosity; on which Side, or who gave the first Affront, and entertained ambititious Views is not the Design of this Pamphlet to set forth,

The ridiculous Pretext of Religion is worn so threadbare, that it is astonishing how it  
gained

gained Credit in this enlightened Age. Indeed, in the earlier Ages of Christianity, when Superstition and Bigotry had a greater Prevalence than at present, artful Ministers dazzled the Eyes of the People, and even of their Sovereigns, with this Insult upon the Understanding of those who enjoyed their perfect Senses.

The last religious War which these Kingdoms have seen, was that which began in the Year 1641, and was scarce at an End at the Time of the Restoration, in the Year 1660; and was with greater Propriety called the Grand Rebellion; though, to use the Expression of a *French* Writer, *Cromwell may be said to have conquered the Kingdom, with the Bible in one Hand, and the Sword in the other.*

Indeed, a little while before the Abdication of *James* the Second, *England* was on the Eve of seeing another religious War, but the Hydra was happily got under; and the Protestant Religion could not be said to be in  
 Danger

Danger during the Wars of King *William*  
or Queen *Anne*.

The War of 1741, can in no Measure be called a religious War, and yet it may with the same Propriety that the present is.

The last religious War which *Germany* has seen was during the Reign of the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth. In the Year 1530, the Duke of *Saxay*, the Landgrave of *Hesse*, the Marquis of *Brandenburg*, and the fourteen Hanse Towns, protested against the Decrees of the Dyet of *Spire*, adhering to the Doctrines of *Martin Luther*; and, in 1540, they declared against the Council of *Trent*, for which *Charles* made War against them.

*France* indeed has seen several religious Wars in the Bowels of her Kingdom, and has many Times grievously oppressed the Protestants, till at length she established the Church of *Rome*; and, even in the *French* Nation, the last material Effort of the Protestants



Restants ended about the Beginning of the present Century.

An English H—— of C—— would do well to examine in the most circumspect Manner the Conduct of their G—— Allies; and, according to their Honesty support their Cause and not suffer themselves to be wheedled by those petty Princes, who, when they have received their Money, despise them for their Generosity, nor to be dictated to by a General, whose very Name is a Disgrace to an English Army; but, lest this latter should be looked upon as an invidious Attack, the Assertion shall hereafter be supported, and the *General* set in a true Light. However, let us first take a cursory Review of the *Honesty* of one or two of our G—— Allies.

The L—dg— of H——C——I, who has been for many Years, fed with good Things from *England*, and who made a solemn Treaty of Alliance with us about five Years ago, in Consideration of which his Troops have been paid by the K— of G—— B——, and  
joined

joined to those of *Hanover, Brunswic, &c*. finding, towards the Conclusion of the Year 1757, the Affairs of his Allies disordered, and somewhat desperate, but dangerous they could not be said to be, he offered, nay solicited the Alliance of the King of *France*, promising to renounce all his Connexions with his Benefactor and Ally, and even join his Troops with the *French* Army, and in all Things endeavour to favour the Designs of his Most Christian Majesty, both in the Dyet of the Empire, and every other Means in which he could be serviceable.

Such is the Integrity and Faith of a mercenary G—— Prince, who, during the Course of the last War, exhibited the same Species of Inconstancy, and who, in the Course of this, offered and solicited to abandon the Interests of his best Friend, to whom he stood connected by all the Ties of Honour and Gratitude, and join in the Number of his Enemies.

But

But the King of *Prussia* gaining the Battle of *Rosbach*, the *Hanoverians* resumed their Arms in Consequence, and occasioned this intended Treaty of Alliance to be broke off. This Turn of Fortune, which was very sudden, the Landgrave could not foresee; therefore the Man may be still considered in the same Point of View, his Principles as the same, and the Incident as truly accidental.

However, he was not singular, in either Principle, or Conduct; the D. of *B—nsu—c*, a Man still nearer connected with the late King, has so apparently exposed to our View, in the most lively Colours, the true Portrait of a genuine G— Ally, that we may not only form a clear and distinct Idea of such a Thing; but perceive how the dark Mists of Prejudice and Popularity have blinded the good People of *England*, that they cannot, or will not, see the Ingratitude and Perfidy of those, whom without Hesitation they generously support, for — despising them, and joining with their Enemies.

F

Ten

Ten Days after signing the Convention of *Closter-seven*, the D— of B—— concluded a Treaty of Alliance with the King of *France* and the Empress-Queen; from this hasty Coalition it is almost evident, that the Negotiation was set on foot before that famous Convention was signed.

He resigned to the *French* King the Possession all the Cities of *Brunswic* and *Wolfenbuttle*, and the full Use of all his warlike Implements that were to be found in his Arsenals; disarmed and disbanded his Troops, with an Oath notto serve against the *French* King, or his Allies, and in the Dyet of the Empire he promised to promote, to the furthest of his Power, the Views and Interests of *France*.

But his Brother *Ferdinand*, being appointed Commander of the *Haneverian* Army, at the Time they resumed their Arms, this Treaty of Alliance was broke, for he detained the Duke of *Brunswic*'s Troops in the Army, and with them the hereditary Prince of that Name,



Name, who was going to make the Tour of *Holland*.

Thus Force, not Inclination, Accidence, not Contrivance, have occasioned the Forces of these Princes, to continue serving in the allied Army, against the Intentions and Principles of their Sovereigns.

Before the *English* House of ——— send the *H*——— their next Supply, they would do well to remember the Insults given to their Officers and Troops, by those Mercenaries whom they so profusely feed, and oblige them to make some reasonable Allowances for Indignities which any other Nation would long since have resented.

When we hear an *Englishman* extolling the *German* Cause and pleading strenuously in its behalf, admiring the *Manceuvres* of *Ferdinand* and the Bravery of the *Hanoverians*, we are apt to conclude he has never heard of, or at least has forgot, the Necessities to which the *British* Troops, were reduced, before there

were Magazines established for thier Provisions; and at the same time that the Magazines of the *Hanoverians* were full, yet they would not suffer the British Troops, though this Nation paid for the whole Army, to share with them, except they had a Superfluity, but made them go forage for what they could get. Hence arose the Disagreement between the *English* and *Hanoverian* Officers, headed by their Commanders in chief

The Disputes concerning the Magazines, were at length settled by Mr. ———, Commissary-General who went from *England* for that purpose, and the *English* had Magazines peculiarly established for themselves.

The Officer of this Nation thus carried his point, but the *German* General was inconceivably mortified by it; and our Officer, in Consequence of endeavouring to heal one Breach, another was made considerably wider.

Several

Several petty Insults were offered to the *English* Troops. The *Haroverian* Baggage-Waggons have more than once insolently broke the *English* Column, when upon its March, by going across it, which is contrary to all Rules of Discipline; for such Behaviour, the *British* General took upon him to cane one or more of the Offenders, which gave rise to a Report that he was under an Arrest; but in this, as well as in many other Things, the *German* General was disappointed, but in Nothing more than the Designs which he had formed of sending the *British* Troops to the Assistance of the King of *Prussia*, without letting their Commander know any-thing of it, and at a Time when the *French* were meditating a Descent upon this Island. Lord G—— S——, who was too strict a Scrutinist of his Conduct, penetrated into this Scheme, and opposed it with his utmost Force, urging that the *British* Troops ought to be at Hand to defend their own Country, in Case there was Need of their Assistance.

Not-

Notwithstanding these most flagrant Proofs of his Dislike to this Nation, and *very wise* Conduct in the Battle of *Minden*, and every Skirmish since, when he has sent off Detachments to attack the Enemy, and suffered to be cut to Pieces unsupported. He is even idolized by the People of this Nation, honoured with a Star, George, and Garter, and a Pension of a more considerable Amount than all he was worth before, and commands greater Army of *British* Auxiliaries than ever the great Duke of *Marlborough* had.

All this must be attributed to the Influence which the King of *P*—— has hitherto had in the *English* Court. Perhaps that Influence will not hereafter be so powerful, and the less the better, for a Nation labouring under exorbitant Taxes, levied for the Support of Men who have given innumerable Instances of their Perfidy and Ambition.

In the Duke of *Marlborough's* Days, the Generals could do their Business in the Summer



mer Time, and in the Winter let their fatigued Troops have Rest; they were generally in their Winter Quarters by the Beginning of *October*, and sometimes by the latter End of *September*, and seldom took the Field till the Horrors of Winter were dissipated.

But now the Case is quite otherwise; whole Summers are spent in Skirmishes and Movements only, and half the Winter elapsed, and the Troops still in the Field.

The violent Friends of this *Germanic Warfare* cannot assert, with Truth on their Side, that there has been one decisive Battle fought, or one complete Victory gained, since the famous Convention of *Closter-seven*, by the allied Army.

As for *Crevelt* for which the *Tower Guns* were fired, and Rejoicings made all over the Kingdom, can the Friends of Truth call it any thing but a Skirmish? Where only a flying Camp, commanded by the Count de *St. Germain* was attacked, for the main Body  
of

of the *French* Army then commanded by the Prince de *Clermont* was at a distance from it of near six or seven Miles; through *our* Accounts published by *Authority*, exaggerated it to a *complete* Victory over the *whole French*, seven Thousand *Frenchmen* slain and the *Hannoverians* did wonders !

The Truth was concealed from us because it was the Interest of some Men so to do, who had to make their Court *only* by magnifying the Victories of the Sovereigns Troops, and the great Skill and Foresight of his new Favorite, recommended to his Bosom by his new Ally,

The strongest Proof that the Skirmish at *Crevelt* (for so I must beg Leave to call it,) was not a complete Victory, may be seen by looking back to the Accounts of that Time and observing how very soon the *French* were able to make head against the Allies, and even to send a large Detachment from the main Body of their Army, which, it is *said*, lost seven Thousand Men, to the Prince

*de Soubize* on the other Side of the *Rhine*, by the Help of which, he not only defeated the Allies at *Sanderhausen*, but had full Possession of the *Weser*, an Advantage of considerable more Amount than the so-much boasted Victory of *Crevelt*.

The next and last on the chronological List which have been called *complete Victories*, is the Action at *Minden*; which, in order to consider in its true Light, let us suppose, that some Ages hence a Person of Judgment and Honesty shall attempt to compile a History of the present War.

When he comes to the Battle of *Minden* the *French* Writers will inform him, that *Marshal Contades* attacked the allied Army under Prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunswick* on such a Day; but not succeeding *entirely* to his Wish, discontinued the Attack. On the other Hand, the *English* Accounts (for he will certainly read both) will tell him, that, at the same Time and Place, a few Battalions of

*English* Infantry gained an absolute and complete Victory over the *whole French* Army.

Now, in this Opposition, what is he to conclude? If he follows either he must reject the equal Authority of the other; and, by disbelieving both, he must omit the Account of a very remarkable Transaction, which their Agreement, in many Particulars, proves to have happened. In this Difficulty, Reason will shew him, that the Writers of each Country have laboured to make their Accounts as favourable as they could to their several Parties, without preserving a Regard, sufficiently strict, to Truth. He therefore will strive to divest their Accounts of those Prejudices; and, by comparing them, to discover that Truth which they have thus misrepresented.

By this Method he will conclude, that there really was an Action at that Time at *Minden*, between the Allied and *French* Armies, in which the former (and most probably, by the particular Bravery of the *English*,



*liſt*, as it is aſſerted by one, and not contradicted by the other) gained a very great Advantage, as the *French* were obliged to abandon their Deſigns. But then, on the other Side, he will judge, that this Advantage was, by no Means, a complete and abſolute Deſeat, as he will find that the Army of the *French* was never totally broken, and that it not only oppoſed a Face of Reſiſtance to the Conquerors, but even ſeemed to meditate the Recovery of its Honour, by another Attack.

Theſe are the great Victories which the mighty *Ferdinand* has gained; and yet every Year the *French* have kept their ground. But, in *Marlborough's* Time, they loſt ground after a Deſeat, and were never able to recover it; his Battles were deciſive, he took their ſtrong Towns whenever he ſat down before them, nor ever gave them Time to repair a Miſcarriage.

Hence it is evident, that a continental War on the preſent Plan, is only deſtroying

our Men and exhausting our Treasures fruitlessly, without gaining any material Advantage, whereby we *considerably* weaken the Force of our Enemy. Therefore, by acting in this impolitic Manner, we are our own Enemies, and are forwarding, as fast as we can, our own Destruction.

It cannot be denied, that our brave Troops in *Germany* are dying of the Flux in Hundreds. The French Officers say they shall never see *France*; what then must be the Fate of ours, who in their Journey home are exposed to the Dangers of another Element, and whose Constitutions do not agree with the Wines of the Country so well as the *French*? They are obliged to sustain the Rigours of an inclement Season, in the very Middle of Winter.

It is true both Armies are equally exposed to the Air and Waters of the Country; but the *French* Officers and Troops enjoy an infinite Number of Advantages, which ours cannot; they can have Refreshments of all  
Kinds,

Kinds, and Assistance at any Time, from either their own Country, or *Flanders*; but the *British* Troops can have no such Things, they are at too great a Distance from their own Country, and the Voyage too difficult by its Nature to send them timely Relief. To this Misfortune may be added another still greater, which is, when the Refreshments from *England* reach the Army they are distributed *equally* amongst the *whole* allied Army, so only a small Part falls to the Share of our Troops, who are confessedly on all hands the greatest Sufferers: Now the Refreshment from *H——r*, what little they are, are distributed thus *impartially*, they are given only to the needy *Germans*.

If one of the *sanguine* Friends of *Germany* should say our Troops are *not* the greatest Sufferers, I desire only to enter into a very short Examination of the Conduct of their *deified* Commander, to prove my Assertion.

In the Action near *Minden*, where a few *British* Regiments did all that was done; the left  
Wing.

Wing, entirely composed of foreign Mercenaries, was never in Action, and yet nearer the bloody Scene than the right Wing; nor was our subsidiary Infantry, though placed but *a little* behind the fainting *British* Veterans, ever called upon to enter the Lists with the Enemy, nor even to give Assistance to their suffering Friends, though it was most convenient for them—This verifies the Proverb, *C'est pour les Sarcis d'Autrui, qu'il en Coute la vie a L'ane.* “ He that meddles  
 “ with another Man's Business milks his Cow  
 “ in a Sieve.”

In the Skirmish at *Corbach*, the *Hessians* and *Hanoverians* gave way, after a very short Dispute (a striking Instance of their wonderful Intrepidity !) and a Squadron of *Bland's*, and another of *Howard's* Regiment of Dragoons were sacrificed, that the others might *save themselves*. — Such is the Regard which a *German* General has for the Lives of *Englishmen* ! — Such is the Difference which he makes between them, and his own Countrymen ! A Difference, which, in his  
 Opinion,



Opinion, is no Doubt a very just and equitable one ! — and such is the Value he puts upon them, when compared to his favorite *Germans* !

In the Skirmish at *Erxdorff*, eighty-five Men were English : *Elliott's* Dragoons, — Hence, is it not evident, that the Lives of our brave Countrymen are too prodigally lavished away, beyond all Proportion of Numbers with the rest of the Army.

They were indeed thanked by their *German* General for having performed Wonders, but how dearly did they purchase the *complimentary Honours* ! Nothing is more plain than that they are sent out upon every desperate and unadvised Attack, merely because they know not how to run away.

In the Action at *Warbourg*, the English were again the greatest Sufferers, because it was consistent with *Ferdinand's* usual Manner of making Detachments of these brave Troops, and suffering them to be first slain  
in

in the furious Charge before their *good* Friends and Allies (his dearly beloved) were able, or rather, perhaps, *willing*, to come up Time enough to give them Assistance.

Let it be asked of any serious and sensible Man, whose Eyes are not dazzled with the shining Pictures of *Ferdinand* and *Prussia*, Whether it would not do more Honour to these *intrepid* Germans, to *assist* the *British* Troops in the Day of Battle, than *write* endless Encomiums on their conquering without them ?

Hence, there needs no Force of Argument to prove, that the *British* Soldier dies — for *Hanover* ! — Nor does he, in the plainest Light of Reason and common Sense, render by his Death any Profit to his Country, or to that common Cause of Mankind, Liberty. — He is sent out upon a Parade of fighting, only to have his dead Corpse *thanked*.

The

The Conduct of the *Prussians* in the Skirmish near *Crevelt* evidently shews the Interest and Influence which this *German* General has always had in our Court, since he became Commander of the allied Army. When two *Prussian* Regiments REFUSED to charge the *French*, and thereby lost us the fairest Opportunity we ever had of defeating them, the whole Affair was hushed up, and *English* Ears never suffered to hear of a *Prussian's* REFUSING to fight, lest such News should take away some of our Affection for their great King. Now it is worthy Observation in this Place, that when our Commander could not obey, nor understand, the puzzling Orders that were sent him, *Neither to fight nor let it alone; neither to march nor stand still*, he was discharged from all his military Employments, and painted in the blackest Colours, to render him odious in the Eyes of the Nation—because he was, in Fact, too strict a Scrutinist of the Conduct of our infallible *German* General.

H

Again,

Again, it is worthy Observation; nay, is a Matter of the higheſt Import, Whether this *German* Prince and General, idolized as he is, and extravagantly paid, by a People who know no Bounds to their Generoſity, not being an *Engliſh* Subject, can be accountable for any Part of his Conduct; ſuppoſing it *were poſſible* that he could be guilty of an *Error in Judgment*, or his *honeſt* Conſcience would ſuffer him to commit a *Fault wilfully* to that Power whoſe Troops may be truly ſaid to get all Victories and principally ſuffer in all Defeats, and whether he might not ride off to his old Friend *Solomon* of the North, ſaying to us with a Sneer, “ Adieu  
“ paniers, vendanges font faites.”

There was a Time, when the Maxim of  
“ employing the Force of *France* upon the  
“ Continent as a *neceſſary* Meaſure for the In-  
“ tereſt of *England*,” was *only* a Court  
Maxim, and conſidered by the Country  
Party as a *Meaſure* which muſt prove fatal in  
Time to this Country. But now this Country  
Party,



Party, once so extolled for its good Sense and Firmness, joins its Aid and Influence to support the Mischiefs this destructive *Measure* must necessarily produce.

These Reflections may be thought to proceed from unjust Prejudice; but, can any Man of common Sense and Moderation see, without repining **TWELVE MILLIONS** of *British* Money sacrificed to *German* Politicks! — Or can he see, that this astonishing Sum is levied for the Preservation of our Properties, Liberties and Religion—which are actually not in Danger.

And yet to *sweeten* our Cup of Gall, *Germany* is not only the Gulph of our Treasure, but the Grave of our People. The many Thousands of our gallant Countrymen already dead there; and the many Hundreds at this Time sick in *German* Hospitals, ought to deter us in Nature, as well as Politicks, from this Land of Slaves, — Its Climate is too fatal to the Sons of Liberty.

But further——Could a *British* Minister, truly jealous of the Glory of the Nation suffer the Troops of *Britain* to be led on by a Foreigner, who is hired by our own Money to command us? What can be said for the whole of this strange Measure, well-known, before it was carried into Execution, to be distasteful to the People, and well understood to be the last Excess of ministerial Compliance with the S——? Or, why were we taught to be angry with a Prince of the Blood, three or four Years ago, when he wanted to take *English* Troops with him to *Germany*? Who, had he been properly supplied with Money and Troops, it is more than probable, would have defeated *D'Estrees*; and, at *that Time*, might have done the King of *Prussia* some real Service, as a Defeat of the *French* Army, when it made its first Appearance in *Germany*, might have deterred the Army of the Empire from acting that Campaign, and perhaps the *Russians* and *Sweedes*; and, to enable the King of *Prussia* to recover the Loss he sustained in his unsuccessful

cessful Expedition with *Bohemia*, his Royal Highness would, doubtless, have sent him a large Detachment of Troops from his own Army,

But, now, as we have all *Germany* upon our Backs, and more than *Germany*, what Prospect can there be, of obtaining *real* and *lasting* Advantages, against so many confederated Powers, by *our* Money only? Victories, though we have gained many, are of no Emolument, since we have seen, for four successive Campaigns, that our Enemies are still stronger than we are, because they have an Abundance of Resources in their vast Superiority; therefore, Victories ought to be considered as rather destructive of our *real* Interests, by tempting us to still larger Disbursements, in order to idly obtain unfertile and bloody Laurels.

*Denmark* and *Holland* cannot see the Protestants Religion in Danger, from the Confederacy formed against the King of *Prussia*, and are we more wise than these Protestant Powers?

Powers? By their scrupulous Neutrality they enhance their Wealth, and receive large Subsidies, in Consideration of their Forbearance. In Fact, it is nothing to them who are almost contiguous to the Scene of War, whether the *French* had Footing in *Hanover*, whether *Silesia* reverted to the House of *Austria*, or *Pomerania* to *Sweden*, they are not so infatuated as to enter into a War upon the Pretence of forming a Ballance of Power in *Germany*, and yet nearer connected with *Germany* than *England* is, they do not think themselves concerned in any of the present Events. The Truth is, they have no hereditary Electorate in *Germany* to protect, nor any Occasion to impoverish, their Dominions, in Defence of a distant Country.

“ It was reserved (says an eminent Writer) for another Nation to adopt the pernicious Absurdity of wasting its Blood and Treasure, exhausting its Revenues, loading its Back with the most grievous Impositions, incurring an enormous Debt, high with Bankruptcy and Ruin : In a  
“ Word



“ Word, of expending an hundred and fifty  
 “ MillionsSterl in fruitless Efforts to defend  
 “ a distant Country, the *entire* Property of  
 “ which was never valued as one twentieth  
 “ Part of that Sum.”

Now, to have done with *Hanover*, we will  
 travel further on the Continent, and view  
 the Situation of Affairs in the more distant  
 Parts of *Germany*. Here we find first the  
 King of *Prussia* not at the Head of that Pow-  
 er with which he entered upon the present  
 War, but a great Number of new-raised  
 Recruits, for the Difficulty he finds in get-  
 ting Men, will not let him be faucy in the  
 Choice of them; and all that he is able to  
 bring into the Field will not amount to half  
 the Number which his Enemies can. The  
*French* are possessed of *Cleves*, of *Marik*, and  
 the upper Part of *Gueldres*; *Pomerania* is ra-  
 vaged by the *Swedes* and *Russians*; *Prussia* is  
 entirely possessed by the latter, who have  
 made Incurfions even to *Berlin*, while *Silefia*  
 has been twice very near dropping into the  
 Hands of the House of *Austria*. But since  
 they

they have got Possession of *Dresden*, the Theatre of War has been less confined, and all his Provinces have at least been harrassed on the Borders, if not over-run and ravaged. The *Prussians*, though well exercised, and accustomed to the War, are not invincible; they have suffered many Defeats, and are therefore subject to the Caprices of Fortune. Consummate Skill in the military Art is allowed their General, but this consummate Skill does not always command Success; an unexpected Event has often rendered his best Schemes abortive.

Now let us turn to the House of *Austria*, and we shall find her grand Army, notwithstanding the late boasted Victory of the King of *Prussia's*, still in a Condition to oppose him, and effectually forming his *ne plus ultra*. Numbers of Nations form her Government, and Army, which, together with those of her Allies, are double the Number of their Opponents; no Part of her Dominions are now the Scene of War, nor in the Hands of her Enemies. With all these Advantages, it

is

is evident she has more Room to expect than to fear.

It is true that *France*, her Ally, can lend her no Assistance, having so much Need of it herself; and even this Power in *Germany* has more to expect than to fear, because of the vast Number of Men she can send thither at a small Expence; nor can she be reduced to such a Want of Money as we have imagined, for the Remittance lately made to *Denmark*, is a Proof of our being mistaken in the Conjectures we formed of her Strength; and it is apparent there are in *France* more Resources than we are aware of, and that she is able, notwithstanding all her Losses, to exhaust our Strength and Patience, by drawing us on the Continent, and fighting us almost on her own Terms.

As to ourselves, it may be said that our public Revenues are moderate, and the Money borrowed of Parliamentary Security is near two Thirds of what is required to carry on the War: But the new Taxes are  
mostly

mostly appropriated to paying off the Interest of our Loans; — and here it should be considered, that these Bargains may affect Public Credit; the National Debt is advanced almost beyond the Bounds of Credibility, and it is notorious we cannot raise the Number of Men we would, otherwise our Army in *Germany* would be superior to that of the *French*.

F I N I S,